

Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic Relationship

SYNTAGMATIC

Ali	is	playing	football	today
They	are	eating	mangoes	slowly
Birds	are	singing	songs	sweetly
I	was	beating	him	mercilessly

P
A
T
A
D
I
G
M
A
T
I
C
S

Signifier and Signified

- Any language operates with the help of words.
- These words are signs or symbols that represent a particular object or idea.
- The members of a particular social group associate meaning with the words used in their languages.
- Ex. The word 'book' refers to an object consisted of many printed pages.

- This association between

- i. A word

- ii. The idea

conveyed through it can be technically understood in terms of

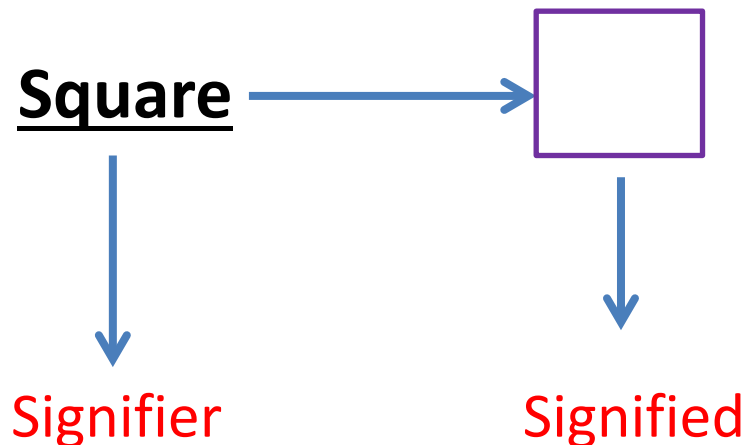
- i. Signifier,

- ii. Signified.

A Word is a**Signifier**

The Idea conveyed through it is**Signified.**

- The moment we come across the word square, a particular kind of image of a structure with equal sides comes to our mind.
 - i. What is used as a *sign in the form of a word* or sound is..... **signifier**,
 - ii. What is *conveyed in terms of idea or object* is**signified.**



Linguistic Sign and Symbol

- Any language works with the help of certain sets of signs and symbols.
- These signs and symbols are:
 - i. Physical markers,**
 - ii. Concrete**
 - iii. Culture-specific**
- As different societies have different sets of signs and symbols for the same thing.
- The same object is named different in different language.

- Example:
 - i. **Water** in **English**
 - ii. **Pani** in **Hindi**
 - iii. **Maiya** in **Arabic**
 - iv. **Jal** in **Sanskrit**
- It shows that different words are used to represent the *same object of nature* in different societies.
- The relationship between the **sign and symbol**, and **the object or idea** represented by these, is decided by *mutual agreement among the members of society* where these signs and symbols are used.

- The members of British society use ‘pen’ as a sign to represent an instrument used in writing
 - i. The nodding of head,**
 - ii. The movement of hands, etc.**

are certain signs that help us in communication.

- There are certain signs which are represented orthographically (written form)
- Different sounds of a language are represented by different signs.
- Ex: /p/, /b/, /t/ etc. are all orthographic representations, the signs for different sounds used in English language

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Difference between Sign and Symbol

- A **Sign** represents a single *associative bond* with an object or idea,
- A **Symbol** represents multiple *associative bond* with an object or idea.
- Ex. The word **GREEN** is a sign that represents a particular colour.
- But it becomes a symbol when it is used to show
 - i. Prosperity, or
 - ii. Exuberance.
- A sign changes into symbol when it holds more than one layer of relationship with the idea that it tends to convey.

- All Symbols are Signs, but
- All Signs are not symbols.

- A Symbol emerges out of a sign, but
 - All Signs do not attain the status of symbols.
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- Symbols are usually the culture-specific extensions of signs.